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January 19, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870

"Halt! Who goes there?"
"National Suffrage"
"Pass, friend"

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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Have you Been Enfranchised Lately?

Do You Know What You Can Do with Your Vote Now That You Have It?

Do You Want to Know?

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If You Are a Young Man Just Turned Twenty-one,

If You Are an Immigrant Taking Out Your Last Naturalization Papers,

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PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1915, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.
On the calendar Date for vote not fixed

IN THE HOUSE:

Raker resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House adopted by the House September 24 by a vote of 181 to 107.

House Joint Resolution No. 1 reported from Judiciary Dec. 15, 1917, without recommendation.

New identical resolution introduced in House by Judge Raker, Dec. 18, and referred to next Woman Suffrage Committee.

House Vote Jan. 10, 1918, 274 ayes, 136 noes. VICTORY!

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"May You and Your State Win!"

The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

January 19, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

The House Victory

FOR weeks the National American Woman Suffrage Association has maintained that the Federal Suffrage Amendment must come to vote in the Lower House. It had to maintain it against the conviction of not only all the foes, but some of the alleged friends of suffrage. The result on January 10th is a complete vindication of its faith and its policy alike. Not for a minute did the National Suffrage Association concede that the American Congress would lag behind the parliaments of Europe in the making of democratic history, and the House has shown that it really could be relied on to vindicate itself as the forward-looking exponent of democratic progress which America has the right to expect its great law-making body to be.

The House is as much to be congratulated as is suffrage, in this, the greatest national victory ever scored for suffrage.

The Senate Prospect

THE focus at Washington has been promptly swung from the House office to the Senate office. The National American Woman Suffrage Association made the transition of effort without missing a beat.

The date for the Senate vote is not yet set, but that it will be fixed for some date within a fortnight seems assured. That the vote will be favorable seems likewise assured. It is the House that has been of old the arch enemy of the Amendment. The Senate has shown itself by far the more friendly body.

The House vote had hardly been taken when Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, heretofore opposed to the Amendment, announced, through the New Jersey branch of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, that he would vote aye. Other senators are following suit.

From the Senate the National Association expects to start upon the campaign of ratifications, hoping that every state in the Union will ratify, and knowing that 36 will, New York among them. It is believed that most of the 1918 Legislatures—there are only a few in session this year—will dispose of the measure favorably at an early date. The Legislatures of 41 states convene next year. A few of these states may need additional time for suffrage education, but confidence is felt that the majority of them will ratify before the close of 1919, because there has been such a tremendous growth of favorable sentiment during the last few months. Failure to ratify on the part of any state is going to be a mark of humiliation hard for the women of that state to bear, while the women of the great majority of the states are rejoicing in the trust and confidence reposed in them by their commonwealths.

On Its Fortieth Birthday

WHEN the House passed the Federal Suffrage Amendment on January 10, 1918, it celebrated the 40th anniversary of the measure. It was on January 10, 1878, that the amendment was first introduced into the Senate by Senator Sargent. During the forty years interim it has twice come to vote in the Senate and once in the House. The first time the Senate voted on it was in 1887, when it polled sixteen affirmative votes. The next time was in 1915. By that time favorable sentiment had increased more than 100 per cent and the yes votes amounted to 34. The first House vote was taken in 1915 and resulted in 174 votes being cast for the Amendment. In the two years intervening there has been a gain of 100 votes in the House. It is to be remembered that though the vote was close, under the conditions governing the adoption of a constitutional amendment, more than twice as many men went on record in favor of the Amendment as went on record against it. That is to say, the vote cast was two to one for it. A two to one vote is a rather overwhelming majority when you come to think of it.

Exeunt the Anti's Bogies

FOR years it has been the fashion among professional anti-suffragists to garble the spoken and written word of suffragists into some dire menace to mother, home and heaven. As anti-suffragists see it, even the wrongs perpetuated in the name of mother, home and heaven are sacred and no attempt must be made to right them, they must not even be discussed, lest the

social and domestic structure be rent from top to bottom. Suffragists, on the other hand, have a faith in the social and domestic structure so real and abiding that they can't let go of it if they would in the face of bogie fears. Their belief in home, in marriage, in motherhood is deep-rooted. It is not the jest of every wayward wind that blows.

To the credit of antis in general be it said that this species of libel has grown less and less popular as the years have brought larger understanding and vision. It is only a little group that now composes the mud-slinging brigade. On the floor of the House on January 10th, not more than three men all told resorted to the old tactics. Before the House Committee one young reed of a woman had tried it, but the effort blurred apparently in her own consciousness, and died away in a faint falsetto pipe of "feminism, socialism, suffrage-ism—those three."

On the floor of the House nearly all the speakers against suffrage dealt with it as a question of policy and method. Two or three men who tried to belittle suffrage through vicious accusation and innuendo found themselves belittled by the unspeakable disgust and ennui on the faces of the men whom they addressed. The House, along with the rest of the world has lived past that sort of semi-civilized traducing of cause and character. It simply doesn't work any more. It belongs back in the days when political candidates threw mud at one another unreproved. It is not worthy. It is not even Wadsworthy.

Are We With Our Allies?

GREAT Britain's House of Lords, citadel of conservatism though it be, has decreed by overwhelming vote that the woman suffrage clause shall stand in the Representation of the People bill. This settles the matter for Great Britain. Her vote for woman suffrage as a war measure will be signed, sealed, and delivered by the Royal assent within a short time, if indeed the King has not already signed by the time this is read.

So much for that picture.

Now look on this:

Germany is belittling the woman suffrage victories in London and in Washington. Her press systematically ignores those victories. The anti-suffrage view that votes for women spells ruin is finding its chief expression in the arch anti, Germany. "Even the very foundation of this reform does not exist in the Fatherland," says Germany.

Where is America to stand, on this question? Beside her ally, Great Britain? Or beside her Teutonic foe?

Are we Huns? Or are we blood-brothers of England in the fight for democracy?

"The very foundation of this reform" certainly does exist in America. The Lower House of Congress has cleared the way to an immediate decision that will range America with her allies, not her foes, on this question.

On the Senate of the United States rests the ultimate responsibility. To the Senate will belong the final honor of deciding the question to the credit of America and her allies and the discomfiture of their foes.

A Contrast

IT was an interesting coincidence that action in favor of woman suffrage should be taken on the same day in the Congress of the United States and in the British Parliament, and in each case by a vote of two to one.

But all the suffrage bills introduced on the other side of the ocean, whether in England, Austria-Hungary or elsewhere, emphasize afresh how much harder the process is to which American women are forced to resort. In every country of Europe, the action of the National Parliament is final, except that in the monarchies a bill requires the assent of the sovereign; and outside of autocratic Germany, this is a mere formality, the royal signature being given as a matter of course. In most European countries, also, a simple majority vote is all that is required. It was by such a process that practically all the men now voting in Europe secured the franchise. But women in America must first get a two-thirds vote in both Houses of Congress, and then proceed to secure in addition the consent of the Legislatures of 36 separate States. They have undertaken the task with cheerfulness and courage. But no one should complain that this way is too easy, or seek to force them to the still more laborious route of repeated State referenda—especially none of those Americans who have watched with complacency while one European country after another widened its franchise for men by the Parliamentary route, never suggesting for a moment that this method was "undemocratic." When it comes to broadening democracy, the easiest way that is constitutional is the best.

A. S. B.

General Congratulations

VICTORY is sweet, and never sweeter than after a half century of hope deferred. For more than sixty years the advocates of equal rights have been waging a hard, slow, toilsome battle, doggedly holding on, and, like William the Silent in the struggle for Holland's freedom, fighting their way to victory through a series of defeats. Ever since the nation-wide amendment for equal suffrage won its first great success, passing the lower house of Congress by a two-thirds vote, suffragists from Maine to California have been going about with beaming faces, congratulating one another, and expressing their gratitude to the members of Congress who gave it their support.

Gratitude is due also to the multitude of women who have labored with their Congressmen, and especially to Mrs. Maud Wood Park, who has had charge of the National Association's lobby work in Washington. She and her helpers have been called "The Front-Door Lobby," because of their determination to use no dishonest or underhanded methods. At the recent National Suffrage Convention, when Mrs. Park was about to give her report, Mrs. Catt said:

"While Mrs. Park has had charge of the work here, she has had to face many technical difficulties, and she has always proved equal to them. I know she will not be the heroine of her own report; but her diplomacy and skill are worthy of immortality. You may feel a deep and abiding trust in Mrs. Park's leadership here in Washington."

A. S. B.

British and American Women Make Final Struggle

ON January 10, the same day that American women won their great victory for the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment in the House of Representatives, British women also won a point in the House of Lords, thus synchronizing the last struggles of women of the two great Anglo-Saxon countries in the fight for their enfranchisement.

The Representation of the People Bill in Great Britain, entered upon the "last lap," passed its third reading on December 8, and made a triumphant exit from the House of Commons amid congratulations. The bill went at once up to the House of Lords, which on December 15th was memorialized by the National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies. They petitioned for the acceptance of the clauses of the bill enfranchising women, basing their claims upon the urgency of representing women's interests in the task of social healing and industrial reconstruction which must follow the conclusion of peace. Their needs being like those of the women of America, their plea has been much the same.

The most arresting feature of this Memorial was the diversity of signatures attached to it. Innumerable titles, innumerable well-known educational names, innumerable industrial workers, innumerable members of war committees and war activities were included in the list of signatories. The Memorial did not claim to show the numbers in favor of women's suffrage, but it did give a very clear idea of how widespread is the support accorded to the women's cause.

On January 10 the bill which had reached the amendment stage, was imperiled by Lord Loreburn's amendment to cast out the clause giving women the Parliamentary vote. Women won a tremendous victory, a two to one vote against their exclusion, and the Bishop of London, one more notable convert to woman suffrage, was found fighting on their side.

Lord Haldane was one of the warm supporters of the bill on the ground that women would have a steadying influence, and Lord Buckmaster made a last effort to withdraw the 30 years' clause, which makes a discrepancy between the ages of men and women voters.

A Question of Conservation

CONSERVATION is the watchword of the hour. It is by conservation, we are told, that the war will be won—conservation of food, of strength, of money, of resources. Time is among the precious things that need to be conserved. Time, it is often said, is worth more than money.

In addition to all the other sound reasons for passing the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage, it ought to be put through promptly by the Senate for the sake of time-conservation.

Women are already voting at Parliamentary elections in Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Australia, New Zealand, Russia, Japan, Bosnia and Canada. Parliamentary suffrage is assured to them in England, and they already vote at municipal elections in England, Scotland, Ireland, Sweden, South Africa, and even in some parts of Asia. In our own country, they have full suffrage in New York, California, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Montana, Nevada, and Alaska; presidential suffrage in Illinois, Rhode Island and Michigan; presidential and municipal suffrage in Nebraska and North Dakota; municipal suffrage in Vermont, and practically full suffrage in Arkansas. Seven of these states have given women the ballot within the past twelve months. The movement toward equal rights for women is world-wide. It has gone forward faster since the war began than ever before.

Woman suffrage is absolutely sure to come. Every intelligent and open-minded man sees this, whether he likes the idea or not! That being the case, it is the part of common sense to put it through and have it out of the way.

To waste time in resisting the inevitable is not the part of a rational man; and, with so many important war measures pressing for attention, to waste the time of the Senate in resisting the inevitable is hardly the part of a patriot. A. S. B.

Wanted, More War Work

WHEN the women from the different states interviewed their Senators and Representatives recently, one Congressman said, in substance:

"You say you want the Federal Amendment put through now, so that you can have more time to devote to war work. How is that going to help you?"

Of course, after the Federal Amendment is submitted by Congress, there will still be need of suffrage work, until it has been ratified by the Legislatures of thirty-six states; but it is clear that in each state it will need less time, and the time of fewer women, to impress the merits of the case upon a few hundred legislators than upon millions of electors. To labor with the whole electorate of a great state is an enormous job, and a great draft upon the energies of a vast number of women, as in the New York campaign. With the passage of the Federal Amendment by Congress, the bulk of this energy will be set free for war work—or, to speak more accurately, for other kinds of war work; for every intelligent suffragist believes that this effort to make the wold safe for democracy at home as well as abroad is a real war measure. A. S. B.

Playing I Spy with an Invisible Camp

THAT camouflaged camp somewhere in Raritan, N. J., so invisible that even the soldiers designated to it couldn't find it, may be a masterpiece of strategy. But mothers of the soldiers who hiked all over central Jersey to look for it, on the coldest day in 46 years, may not be able to see it that way.

Women have been told with every variety of masculine intonation that war is man's job and no woman's counsels are desired. Still there are mothers who would like to say that housing, feeding and clothing men have always been women's jobs since the beginning of time. Among these mothers there are a few who will continue to think they could suggest something better for the Christmas holidays than hide-and-go-seek for a phantom camp with the thermometer at twenty below zero.

The Story of January Tenth

ON January 10 the Lower House of Congress passed the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

On January 10 the force of men's eloquence and men's logic were thrown into the scales by speaker after speaker for that Amendment.

On January 10 one slim young woman faced the House, the sole representative of her sex, and pleaded as even she had never pleaded before for that Amendment as a "question of political evolution."

On January 10 a new chivalry was born. Men so ill that they had to be carried to the floor of the House were brought in at their own peremptory commands to cast their votes in behalf of the woman suffrage measure, which had become their measure with a force that could not be resisted.

Men so far away that they had to spend days and nights in ceaseless travel in order to reach the floor of the House, traveled just the same and reached it just the same in time to stand by the Amendment.

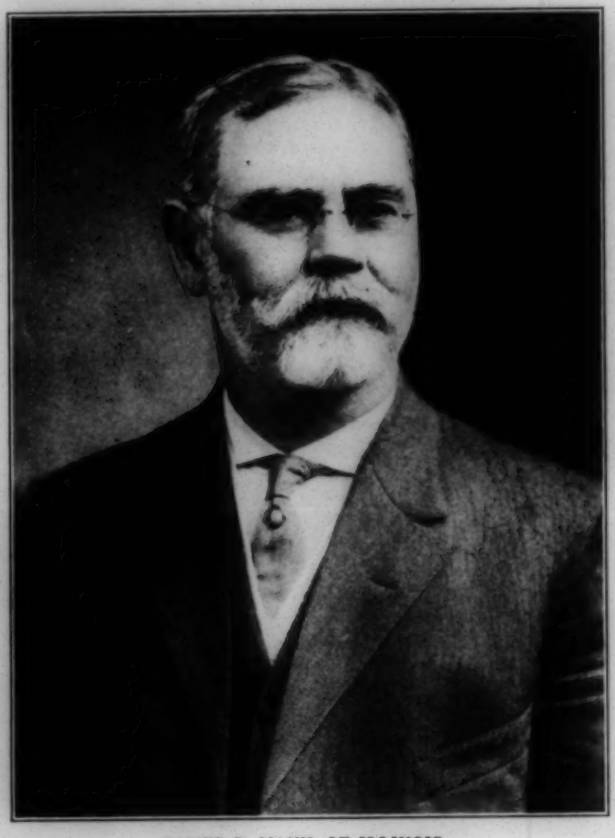
Men sorely bereaved came away from funerals of those near and dear to them, or came knowing that they must go back to attend funerals of those near and dear, but came and cast their votes in behalf of woman's recognition in this new era of democracy.

On January 10 the nation-wide enfranchisement of one-half the American people was insured, by the votes of 273 men and one woman "as an act of right and justice."

There will never be another January 10 quite like it. Every real suffragist—and Washington was a-swarm with real suffragists that last week—slept only by fits and starts through the night of January 9. In the late afternoon of that day the President of the United States had spoken a word of strong advocacy of the Amendment to a delegation of Democratic Congressmen who went to confer with him on the subject. Ordinarily, the President told his visitors, I should stand by the state method. But we live in extraordinary times and we must meet them with extraordinary measures. "Vote for the Amendment as an act of right and justice to the women of the country and of the world."

BEFORE night the word had swept over Washington on its way over the wires to all parts of the world. It left the town a-tingle and the suffragists waiting wide-eyed for the dawn of January 10. By nine o'clock of January 10 the women were pressing against the doors of the House galleries. Not until half past ten were the doors opened. By eleven, the hour set for the opening, there was not a seat left, people were sitting on the aisle steps, and standing room was at a premium. The press gallery and the Speaker's Bench were the only comfortably unfilled places in the House. The correspondents knew enough about the dull part to miss it by coming late, and, thanks to the courtesy of the Speaker, his bench was reserved for officers and representatives of the National Suffrage Association.

Down on the floor the seats filled early. This quick filling up down there was one of many evidences that the interest of the women in the galleries was matched by the interest of the men on the floor. It is no small thing for one or the other of the houses of Congress to amend the Constitution of the United States and men and women alike rose to the significance of the situation on January 10.



JAMES R. MANN, OF ILLINOIS

NOWHERE else as in Washington can one get any adequate sense of the dignity that belongs by right to the government of the country. In Washington you can get it from the cool grey calm of the outside of the Government buildings and you can get it from the inside. Be as flippant as you please, be as convinced as you like that "politics is pitch," there is something that grips the imagination in the sight of one of the nation's law-making bodies gathered together to pass judgment upon some issue of concern to the country, even on ordinary occasions. All the more does it grip you when the occasion is momentous and fraught with vital concern to the country. You are quite willing to think of the men down there on the floor as august. You quite want to. You rather resent it whenever they walk out of the picture, with their laughter, and their greetings, and their visitings. On January 10 you were bent on seeing the men as august and your resentment was as frequent as the frequency with which they walked out of the picture.

On January 10 it took Billy Sunday, who offered the opening prayer, only a few minutes to apply to Germany ever derogatory epithet in the English language. Then the gavel fell and the first skirmish was on. The first skirmish settled questions of program, the division of time between Democrats and Republicans and between proponents and opponents. Here came a pretty play for place. Democrats didn't want to give Republicans any more than the law allowed and Republicans returned the feeling with zeal. On the other hand suffragists, whether Democrats or Republicans, wanted every possible advantage insured to suffrage, regardless of party politics. When Mr. Cantrill, of Kentucky, rose to make a presentation in behalf of the Amendment from the Democratic viewpoint, and brought to the front the President's endorsement, the Republicans were quick to try to wrest the advantage from the Democratic side. They booed the idea of having to go to the President for advice in the premises. They lay back in their chairs with much the expression of the cat who ate the canary. "Look at us," they seemed to say, "we are for the Amendment without any Presid nt's advice. We are just for it."

They were, too, 165 strong.

Just the same, Mr. Cantrill had the situation well in hand as he quoted the President's insistence on the Amendment as an act of right and justice and invited "you gentlemen on that side of the House to jeer that if you can."

It was due in great part to the unfailing courtesy and good will of Judge Raker, who controlled time for the Democratic proponents, that suffrage had things very much its own way, thereafter. For instance, when Mr. Walsh, an opponent of suffrage, but anxious to score on the Republican side, inquired of Judge Raker if he would permit Miss Rankin to open the debate, the Judge pushed party advantage to the wall and made way for the lady from Montana amid disinterested applause.

IT is hard at any and all times to bear with opponents of woman suffrage when they set forth that woman's high ambition to take a responsible part in the government of her country is but a disposition to ape man, usurp his function, contend with him for the recognition of qualities that he possesses and she lacks. It was harder than ever to bear with this line of argument as Jeannette Rankin made the case for woman suffrage on the ground that woman's contribution is to be utterly different from man's. The war is upon us, she said. "We are taking stock of our available energy. And we are finding that with all our past wastefulness we still have limitless resources upon which we can count. We have men—men for the Army, for the

Navy, for the air; men for the industries, the mines, the fields; men for the Government. And the national leaders are now reaching out and drawing men of talent, picking those with the best minds, with expert knowledge, and with broad perspective, to aid in war work.

"But something is still lacking in the completeness of our national effort. With all our abundance of coal, with our great stretches of idle, fertile land, babies are dying from cold and hunger; soldiers have died for lack of a woolen shirt.

"Might it not be that the men who have spent their lives thinking in terms of commercial profit find it hard to adjust themselves to thinking in terms of human needs? Might it not be that a great force that has always been thinking in terms of human needs, and that always will think in terms of human needs, has not been mobilized? Is it not possible that the women of the country have something of value to give the Nation at this time?"

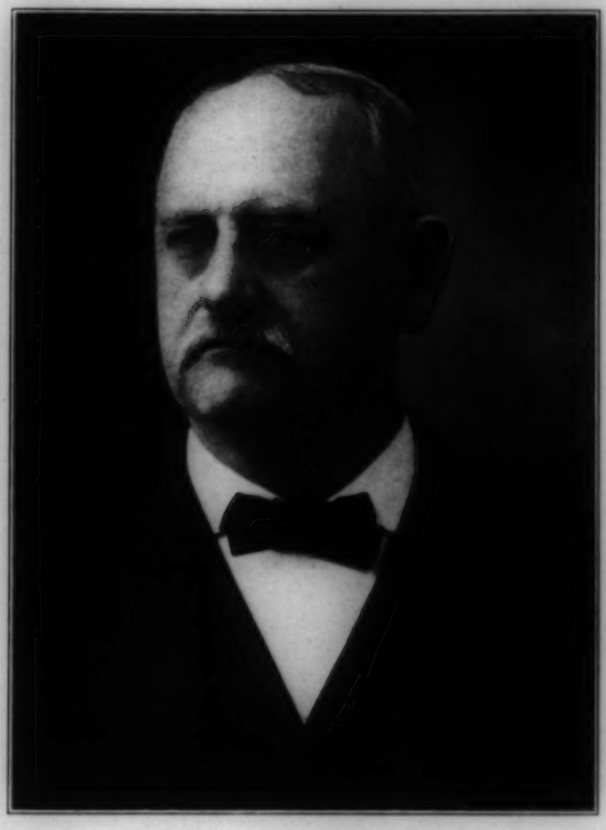
Judge Raker, whose turn came next, scored point after point for suffrage in a masterly speech which climaxed on the national note. "This crisis of our Nation calls for bolder action than would have been necessary a year ago. We cannot consistently profess to lead in a war for democracy and be the last nation to establish it at home. Nor can we claim that the Nation is fighting for democracy abroad and leave the States to demonstrate our understanding of democracy at home. The loyal votes of women who would vote in the places of absent men are a national concern. The war has made woman suffrage a national question. The Congress should treat it as such."

The speeches go on and on. Members leave the floor and get their lunches and come back looking refreshed, almost gay. Others go; you dare not for a minute slip away to lunch. There are ten women waiting for your chair the moment you quit it. You nibble a sandwich; you long for a drink of water; you don't get it. From nine o'clock in the morning until seven in the evening your vigil lasts.

It is impossible to spare the space in this issue to quote extensively from the speeches. Some of them will be given at length in forthcoming issues. Meantime, quotations from some of the more significant will give an idea of the points made during the debate. Many were humorous, many were brilliant, many were forceful, but for sheer joy in its pertinency what Representative Decker, of Missouri, had to say concerning the much-vaunted chivalry of men like Ex-Senator Bailey, of Texas, and Representative Heflin, of Alabama, men who are always handing empty tributes to women, will live long in the memories of the women who listened. What made it the more pertinent was the fact that of all the men in the room the only ones who had not risen out of courtesy to Miss Rankin was the little group of chivalric Southern Democrats, the same in substance, equal in power and glory with the little group that talks chivalry morning, noon and night.

Mr. Decker: "The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Heflin) is always chivalric. No man can vie with him in his tribute to woman. He reminds me somewhat, however, of the man at the banquet in New York City. He and his friends had prospered during the year, and they indulged in a banquet, where they ate and drank until the small hours of the morning. Before the affair was closed one of the gentlemen rose and said:

"'Mr. Toastmaster, as we sat here around this table spread with the good things of life, all we could eat and all we could drink, my heart went out to the poor people of New



THETUS W. SIMS, OF TENNESSEE

York City, the women who have not enough clothing, the children who have not shoes to wear nor books with which to go to school, and I move you, Mr. Toastmaster, that we now rise and give three cheers for the poor.' (Prolonged laughter). Mr. Heflin is willing to pay women tribute and compliments, but unfortunately, he is like the man at the banquet in New York. When it comes to giving them a vital thing—the ballot—he is willing to stand up and give three cheers for the women of the country."

On the Republican side Representative Langley made things almost equally joyous when he said, "Some gentlemen have contended that the founders of our Republic were against woman suffrage. I am not prepared to concede that this is a correct statement of their position, but even if it is, I firmly believe that if they were living today and had the privilege of voting on this resolution, they would vote for it in view of the changed conditions that now exist. Surely, if Woodrow Wilson can change his mind overnight and get by with it, Washington and Jefferson ought to be pardoned if they were to change their minds in a hundred years. . . . Judging from some of the arguments that have been presented here and elsewhere against this resolution, I suspect that some gentlemen have a conception of woman's sphere that is on a par with that expressed by a certain Southern bachelor poet of more or less local fame, who in a spirit of poetic fervor exclaimed:

"'Woman, woman, thou art divine!
Oh, that I had one I might call mine,
To soothe me in my worstest woes
And cook my dinner and wash my clothes.'"

Mr. Gallivan of Massachusetts was responsible for the creation of a *bon mot* that will pass into the language of the times. "Democracy," he said, "cannot live half free and half female."

Mr. Mays, of Utah, made a clarifying speech, as did also Mr. Reavis of Nebraska, Mr. Keating of Colorado, and Mr. Barkley of Kentucky.

Five o'clock was approaching and men and women alike were restless. Cries of "Vote! Vote!" began to ring over the floor. At this juncture the tensity of the situation was not a whit relieved by the introduction of two amendments, one to provide that the original resolution to submit a federal suffrage amendment should be ratified by state conventions instead of state Legislatures, the other to provide that the original amendment should be inoperative unless it should have been ratified by the Legislatures of 36 states within seven years from the date of submission by Congress. While the vote cast on neither of these amendments could be taken as a real test vote, the result in each case served to give some idea of the probable strength of suffrage. It also served to give the first inkling of the probable number of representatives to be in the House and voting when the original resolution should be voted on. The first amendment polled only 131 ayes to 274 nays. The second polled 158 ayes to 247 nays. Both votes showed the number in the House at that hour to be 405.

Then everybody took a deep breath and managed to live through the third reading.

The "shepherds," the women deputized to keep watch and see that all the friends of suffrage should be in their places down below to vote when the time came, had long since slipped out to round up the missing. They could never get back for the thrill of the roll call. It's the price they pay for being faithful to their trust.

"The clerk will call the roll."

Just reading that simple sentence is not going to give you any idea of the way women's hearts turned over as they heard it. Nearly every woman present was provided with a roll call. The more expert had sheets of paper ruled for the scores which they were going to keep by fives, an aye row and a nay row.

"Alexander!"

One Alexander passed into history long ago. Here is another for time's scroll—first man to vote on the federal suffrage amendment. And he voted aye!

(*Continued on page 156*)

MISS HELEN P. McCORMICK, DEPUTY ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY

"This doth commend a young and learned doctor to our court."—Merchant of Venice.

WITHIN a few days after New York women got the vote several things happened which had never happened before. A woman, Mrs. Brodie Higley, was put on the State Board of Charities. A woman, Miss Kate Turner, was made principal of a high school, and a woman, Miss Helen P. McCormick, was appointed Deputy Assistant District Attorney.

Perhaps all of these things might have come to pass without the sudden fillip to the masculine consciousness which was given by the result of the November elections, when women won the vote, but it would be hard to put such an idea over in the Empire State just now. This was the gleeful consensus of opinion among the speakers at the 25th anniversary of the granting of degrees to women in the School of Law of New York University on Saturday, December 22.

THE dawn of a new day has come to the woman lawyer in the East, because of the new political freedom for New York State women. This is what every speaker said, and said it loud and clear, and amid salvos of applause. If there are any anti suffragists among those women lawyers who celebrated the emancipation of women into the legal profession on that Saturday, they were strangely silent and uncommunicative about it.

Judge Russell, in his address, said that New York women lawyers would see a great advance in their professional standing now that they can vote.

Miss Marion Weston Cottle said the same.

Dr. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Honorary Dean of the Washington Law College and president of the Women's Bar Association said it.

Miss Stevenson, the first woman graduate of the Brooklyn Law School and the president of the Women Lawyers' Association, said it.

And Miss Isabella M. Pettus, president of the Women's Law Class of New York University and Chairman of the day, said it again and again, in one way and another and always to the tune of hand-clapping.

IT was a triumphant group, those women who represented the long, hard climb of women to get where they want to be in the legal profession. Miss Pettus spoke of the fact that men in Connecticut, for example, accept the woman lawyer still with a certain incredulity as if she were merely playing a game. "You say you're a lawyer," said a man over the telephone to her one day, "but your voice sounds like a woman's."

A little tale, full of significance, but of such has been the opinion of man concerning the professional woman until events have changed his mind.

"For," said Dean Mussey, "the legal profession for women has been a fight from first to last since the time when Belva Lockwood first opened the door of the Supreme Court of the United States to the woman practitioner. In all states except Virginia women may now practice law and since 1,200 of them are at it, the old charge that many women are admitted to the bar, but few practice, is not true, if it ever was."

Open Your Own Office

"DON'T be a librarian for a man lawyer—get an office for yourself," was one of the most frequently reiterated pieces of practical advice heard at this lawyer's reunion.

Miss Marion Weston Cottle, a native Buffalonian, established in New York City and Boston, whose law practice is carried on in four states, was firm in this advice. She is a graduate of New York University Law School, and has a Master of Laws degree from Boston University.

When the Wom

PORTIA: "Though ju
That, in the course
Should see salvation: we
And that same prayer do
The deeds of mercy."

MRS. CATHERINE WAUGH McCULLOCH, author of the Illinois Woman Partial Suffrage Bill, is the first woman in the United States to be appointed Master in Chancery. She was appointed to this post on December 3rd by Judge Jacob Hopkins of Chicago. She was also the first woman justice of the peace in any state east of the Mississippi. Judge McCulloch and her husband are law partners. She is also the mother of sons fighting at the front

SIGNORA LABRIOLA is professor of Philosophy of Law in the University of Rome. As Secretary of the Suffrage Society she was spokesman of the deputation to Minister Sacchi which secured the abolition of the civil disabilities of Italian women. She is one of the signers of the appeal for equal franchise now before the Italian Parliament

n Lawyer Votes

... be thy plea, consider this,—
... tice, none of us
... pray for mercy;
... ch us all to render

MRS. HIRAM K. EVANS of Corydon, Iowa, believes thoroughly in the doctrine of equal rights. On December 13th, 1917, she and her husband were simultaneously admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. Officials say this is the first instance where a husband and wife have been admitted at the same time. Mrs. Evans is a former president of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association and one of the most prominent suffragists in the state.

TERESA LABRIOLA

A ROMAN PORTIA

WHO SEEKS THE

ENFRANCHISEMENT

OF ITALIAN WOMEN

MRS. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY,

HONORARY DEAN OF THE

WASHINGTON LAW COLLEGE

MISS COTTLE was one of the committee responsible for the celebration and gave utterance to the satisfaction she personally felt in the enfranchisement of the women of her native state. She held her audience to the new scope for the women of legal training because of their enfranchisement. "Professional women," she said, "long ago learned that chances have come to us in the East only after they have been initiated and proved out in the enfranchised West. No matter what women's credentials are here, they have hitherto been at a disadvantage in seeking legal positions, in large offices," she said. "They have been handed out a librarian's job from which they could not advance an inch in twenty years. Don't fear to try your own cases. Let women stop being afraid to compete with men at the bar. Prepare your case well and you need have no fear of holding your own. Women lawyers have done excellent office work. Now let them press forward."

Miss Cottle is a good example of the pressing-forward type of woman lawyer. She is the present attorney for the trustee in a large Boston bankruptcy matter and one of the Counsel for the Carter-Crane Company (inc.), a Massachusetts automobile corporation. She has recently been sought out and requested as Chatauqua morning lecturer on legal topics and will make a nine weeks' circuit in the summer of 1918, giving five lectures in each Chatauqua. On these courses are such speakers as the Hon. Marcus Kavanaugh of Chicago, a well-known judge who is also giving legal lectures on "Needed Reforms in Criminal Law." Miss Cottle's circle will be largely in the Northeastern states over territory where suffrage campaigns have blazed the way for woman's political awakening.

THE crux of the situation, as Miss Cottle sees it is here. The local Redpath Superintendent of North Conway, New Hampshire, where she has her summer home and a law office, was shrewd enough to foresee that courses of lectures by and for women will be much more in demand than Browning readings or esoteric philosophy. So he looked up Miss Cottle's record as law lecturer and laid his project before her. "Having his ear to the ground the Redpath agent's business is to know what's wanted," said Miss Cottle, "and the suffrage campaigns and suffrage victories of these last months will give women added prestige as lecturers on legal topics."

SUFFRAGE victory in New York State has also jolted men awake to the needs of the woman arrested as miscreant. On December 1, when women had been visible as people to the naked eye of law courts for just three weeks, Deputy District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of King's County, appointed Miss Helen P. McCormick as Deputy Assistant District Attorney.

"My work," says Miss McCormick, "is principally the hearing of all complaints and cases in which women or children are concerned. The women complainants, in many of these cases, because of embarrassment or modesty, will tell more freely necessary facts to me than to a man. There are hundreds of these complaints made during the year, some without foundation and out of malice. A thorough investigation is made of every complaint and in this way the reputation and property of citizens are not endangered by hasty action resulting from vindictiveness.

"In truth by this rule of fairness the District Attorney is a public defender preventing unjust punishment upon those who are innocent."

For her position as public defender of women and children Miss McCormick has had unique training. She has had the advantage of being a suffrage worker, an experience which in itself awakens a woman to a longing for fair play to other women. Aside from her legal training, her B. S. degree from Lawrence University and her L.L.B., she has had several

(Continued on page 157)

Joy Bells For Suffrage

At "Suffrage House"

JOY bells rang all night long for suffrage on the night of January 10th. The greatest national victory ever scored by the cause had its immediate reaction not only in Washington, where hundreds of women of the National Suffrage Association's forces were assembled for days; but it roused women all over the country. Before midnight "Suffrage House," 1626 Rhode Island Avenue, had become a mere receiving and distributing station into which and from which radiated the jubilation of the nation's women leaders.

MRS. CATT, leader of the victorious suffrage forces, and president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, spoke the word that was in everybody's mind, flashing from eye to eye and coming in by telephone and telegraph.

"It is an incomparable victory which tremendously gratifies though does not surprise us," said Mrs. Catt.

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, Honorary President, said: "There is no doubt that the bill will pass in the Senate and it won't take long for the States to ratify the amendment. President Wilson's attitude has certainly contributed to the successful vote in the House but it was what we expected of the President, who has done everything he could for us."

OF all the women who have been tensely watching and working for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment, perhaps the woman who best knows the value of the huge yes vote is Mrs. Maud Wood Park, of Massachusetts, leader of the congressional forces of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. For months she has been on duty in Washington, directing, interviewing, making converts, taking polls, drilling other women in the congressional program. Her testimony is that of the skilled legislative expert.

"What grips my imagination," she says, "is the facile grace with which men of both leading parties have risen to the inevitability of suffrage. Most of the congressmen long since conceded that nation-wide suffrage was coming. By their vote to let it come quickly, since come it would, men who have heretofore stood out against nation-wide suffrage show themselves past masters of the gentle art of conservation of time and energy, and secured to each party some of the advantages bound to accrue to those through whose votes the amendment was passed."

Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, one of the vice-presidents of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and among the foremost women in the congressional work of the National Suffrage Association, had been sustained all along by her faith in the political sagacity of the men on the Hill. "As a voter," said Mrs. Gardener, "it was incredible to me that political leaders could be so blind to party prestige as to allow their opponents

"HERE COMES THE BRIDE"

Courtesy Ev. World.

undisputed priority of claim to this opportunity to secure the gratitude and the power inherent in this great on-coming electorate of women voters. The men on the Hill have shown that they are wise leaders as well as fair men."

The comment of Miss Mary Garrett Hay, the woman who led the suffrage forces of Greater New York to their sweeping victory on November 6, was laconic but very much to the point.

"Hurrah for everything," said Miss Hay.

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, president, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president, Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, vice-president, and Mrs. Maud Wood Park, congressional chairman of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, called at the White House the day after the House vote to express to the President the thanks of their organization for his assistance in connection with the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Mrs. Catt said:

"We have come to thank you, Mr. President, for the help you gave us on the Federal Suffrage Amendment. We are deeply appreciative, and we feel that what you said had a most reassuring influence on the whole country."

THE delegation also called upon Speaker Clark to thank him for his interest and help and upon Minority Leader Mann to tell him that they felt that his sacrifice in getting to the floor of the House to vote was a determining factor in carrying the amendment through the House. The delegation then called upon Representative Sims of Tennessee, who came with a broken shoulder to vote for the amendments, and Representative Barnhart of Indiana, who was brought directly from the hospital to record his vote.

THE National American Woman Suffrage Association has issued a statement, through its president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, pointing out the non-partisan character of the great victory in the House. "As an absolutely non-partisan organization, we rejoice that it is due to no one party that our great victory was won, but to the friends of suffrage in all parties," says Mrs. Catt's statement, "I have always hoped and insisted that suffrage must be won not as a party measure but on the strength of its appeal to men's sense of right irrespective of party. Winning in that way yesterday, women are left free to make their party alignments, and to carry the question to the State Legislature on the same non-partisan basis. Yesterday's vote leaves women pre-eminently beholden to neither of the dominating parties, but deeply indebted to both, because each brought striking and determining influences to bear on behalf of the amendment. On the Democratic side there was the action of the President, the Speaker and four members of the Cabinet, in taking their stand for the amendment at a crucial hour.

"Paralleling it on the Republican side there was the tremendous, active help given us by powerful Republican leaders, topped by the dramatic and effective entrance of Mr. Mann to cast the great weight of his influence into the Republican scale just as the vote was to be taken.

"To all the leaders, irrespective of party, and to those men who came to vote at great personal sacrifice, the National American Woman Suffrage Association expresses its profound appreciation and extends its sincerest thanks."

How the House Voted

FOR

Republicans	165
Democrats	104
Miscellaneous	5
Total for	274

AGAINST

Republicans	33
Democrats	102
Miscellaneous	1
Total against	136

GRAND TOTAL

Republicans	198
Democrats	206
Miscellaneous	6
Total vote cast	410

The Republicans scored on the proportion of yes votes, only 33 of their 198 votes being cast against the Amendment. The Democrats divided almost evenly on the issue. On the other hand, the Democratic leaders, from the President down, hurled their influence into the breach in last-hour aid.

Twenty-three state delegations voted solidly for the Amendment, not a no vote being cast. The 23 were: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming. The delegations of only six states went solidly against. They were: Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina.

ALABAMA

Aye:	*Nay:*
None.	Dent
Nay:	Gray
Almon	Heflin (speech)
Bankhead	Huddleston
Blackmon	Oliver
Burnett (speech)	Steagall

ARIZONA

Aye:	*Nay:*
Hayden	None

ARKANSAS

Aye:	*Aye:*
Caraway	Tillman
Goodwin	Wingo
Jacoway	*Nay:*
Oldfield	None
Taylor	

CALIFORNIA

Aye:	*Aye:*
Church	Osborne
Elston	Raker (speech)
Hayes	Randall
Kahn	*Nay:*
Kettner	None
Lea	*Paired for:*
Nolan	Curry

COLORADO

Aye:	*Aye:*
Hilliard	Timberlake
Keating (speech)	*Nay:*
Taylor (speech	None

CONNECTICUT

Aye:	*Nay:*
Freeman	Lonergan
Glynn	Tilson
Merritt	

DELAWARE

Aye:	*Nay:*
None	Polk

FLORIDA

Aye:	*Nay:*
Drane	Clark (speech)
Sears	Kehoe

GEORGIA

Aye:	*Nay:*
None	Lee
Nay:	Overstreet
Bell	Park
Brand	Vinson
Crisp	Walker
Howard	Wise
Larson	One vacancy

IDAHO

Aye:	*Nay:*
French (speech)	None
Smith	

ILLINOIS

Aye:	*Aye:*
Britten	Madden
Cannon	Mann
Copley	Mason
Denison	Rainey
Foss	Rodenberg
Foster	Sabath
Fuller	Sterling
Gallagher (speech)	Wheeler
Graham	Williams
Juul	Wilson
King	*Nay:*
McAndrews	None
McCormick	*Paired for:*
McKenzie	Ireland
McKinley	One vacancy

INDIANA

Aye: (favor submitting amendment to conventions instead of legislatures)	
Barnhart	Purnell
Bland	Saunders
Cox (speech)	Vestal
Denton	Wood
Dixon	*Nay:*
Elliott (speech)	None
Fairfield	
Kraus	
Moores (speech)	

IOWA

Aye:	*Aye:*
Dowell	Scott
Good	Sweet
Green	Towner
Haugen	Woods
Kennedy	*Nay:*
Ramseyer	Hull

KANSAS

Aye:	*Aye:*
Anthony	Helvering
Ayres	Little (speech)
Campbell (speech)	Shouse
Connelly	*Nay:*
Doolittle	None

KENTUCKY

Aye:	*Aye:*
Barkley (speech)	Thomas
Cantrill (speech)	*Nay:*
Fields	Helm
Johnson	Kincheloe
Langley (speech)	Rouse
Powers (speech	Sherley

LOUISIANA

Aye:	*Nay:*
None	Lazaro
Nay:	Martin
Aswell	Sanders
Dupré	Watkins
Estopinal	Wilson

MAINE

Aye:	*Aye:*
Goodall	White
Hersey (speech)	*Nay:*
Peters	None

MARYLAND

Aye:	*Nay:*
Linthicum	Mudd
Zihlman	Price
Nay:	Talbott
Coady	

MASSACHUSETTS

Aye:	*Nay:*
Carter	Greene (speech)
Fuller	Lufkin (speech)
Gallivan (speech)	Olney
Phelan	Paige
Rogers	Tague
Treadway (speech)	Tinkham
Nay:	Walsh
Dallinger	Winslow
Gillett	

MICHIGAN

Aye:	*Aye:*
Beakes	McLaughlin
Cramton	Mapes
Currie	Nichols
Fordney	Scott
Hamilton	Smith
James	*Nay:*
Kelley	Doremus

MINNESOTA

Aye:	*Aye:*
Anderson	Schall
Davis	Steenerson
Ellsworth	Van Dyke
Knutson	Volstead
Lundeen	*Nay:*
Miller	None

MISSISSIPPI

Aye:	*Nay:*
None	Humphreys
Nay:	Quin
Candler	Sisson
Collier	Stephens
Harrison	Venable

MISSOURI

Aye:	*Aye:*
Alexander	Rubey
Borland	Russell
Decker (speech)	Shackleford
Booher	*Nay:*
Dickinson	Meeker (speech)
Dyer (speech)	*Note:* The speaker, (Mr. Clark, 9th District) would have voted yes in case of tie.
Hamlin	
Hensley	
Igoe	
Romjue	
Rucker	

MONTANA

Aye:	*Nay:*
Evans	None
Rankin (speech)	

NEBRASKA

Aye:	*Aye:*
Kinkaid	Sloan
Lobeck	Stephens
Reavis (speech)	*Nay:*
Shallenberger	None

NEVADA

Aye:	*Nay:*
Roberts	None

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Aye:	*Nay:*
Burroughs (speech)	None
Wason	

NEW JERSEY

Aye:	*Nay:*
Bacharach	Browning
Eagan	Gray (speech)
Hamill	Parker (speech)
Hutchinson	Ramsey (speech)
Lehlbach (speech)	*Not voting:*
Scully	Capstick
	Drukker

(Continued on page 157)

Have You Been Enfranchised Lately?

The First Vote and the Enabling Act

Mary Summer Boyd

WHILE search was going on in all quarters for the authentic first election at which women were to vote in New York State, and speculation was various as to whether or not any preliminary legislation would be necessary before they could vote, the first election did actually take place quietly and without hitch and with no preliminary legislation. The women at the excise election in Lisle on January 5 had previously obtained a statement from the State Attorney General that "No amendments to the election law are necessary to permit women to vote at any elections except primaries. They can vote at any and all elections, special or otherwise, held subsequent to January 1st."

On January 8th, women again voted. This was at the charter election at Owego.

SPECIAL elections come apparently like a snow-storm over night. They may be like the elections at Lisle and Owego, "appointed by or pursuant to" some law or they may be called by the Governor's proclamation to fill some elective office fallen vacant by death or resignation. Many special elections appear to be a matter of "maybe" rather than "shall be" almost until the very date arrives. Thus there *may* be an election for a vacant office in Westchester County either in January or in February, or perhaps not at all. Governor Whitman *may* call an election to fill three vacancies in Congress from Kings and Bronx Counties—or he may not.

There seems no doubt that local option elections will be held under the terms of the Hill-Wheeler Act in the cities of New York State, except possibly the City of New York, sometime in or about the month of April. There is a possibility also that a special election may be called to decide a tie in the last mayoralty election at Mt. Vernon. That is all we know so far about election possibilities in New York State, this side of the general election in November.

The elections held so far answer by practical demonstration in the negative the question as to whether "enabling" legislation is necessary before women can vote. No enabling legislation was required in the equal suffrage states, even in populous California and Illinois which are the states most like New York of the older suffrage group. Women voters have caused no changes in the California election law. In Illinois there have been changes, but they were caused by convenience and not by necessity.

The Attorney General of New York State has already been quoted as saying that no amendments to election laws are necessary except to permit women to vote at the primaries in the first year of woman suffrage.

THE three problems that arise when a great number of persons are added to the electorate are connected with enrollment for the primary elections held before the general election, in the first year of woman suffrage, and the practical problems of extending the registration time before elections and altering the polls to accommodate the new voters at the election itself.

Though they do not have to be enabled to vote at elections, the women of New York will have to be enabled to vote at their first primaries. For this the legislature must make provision for special enrollment, but without such enrollment women would not be deprived of the right to nominate candidates, the right would simply be postponed for one year.

The election law of New York State as it now stands provides for enrollment on general election registration days or on the day of the general election itself or the day after. Thus men who voted November 6th, 1917, at the same time enrolled for the primaries of 1918. Are the women who were at that time voters to be deprived of the right to nominate candidates in 1918? In California they appear to have foregone these first primaries, for there was no special leglislation to cover their enrollment. In Illinois a primary law was passed in the same year as the Presidential Suffrage Law, which included a provision for the first enrollment of women. In New York two bills to cover the first enrollment of women have already been introduced. Senator Fowler's Bill is an expansion of the provision in Section 146 of the election law. This section as it stands provides for "special enrollment upon becoming of age." Senator Fowler's bill changes the title to "Special enrollment for *voters who did not personally register or vote at the preceding election.*" Beyond the extension indicated in the title it does not change the section except to set a definite date, June 30th, as the last day on which enrollment can be made. The non-partisan bill drawn up by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, which Senator Wagner (Democrat) has already introduced in the Senate, and Representative Adler (Republican) will introduce in the Assembly, is more ambitious. It would add a new article (No. 17) to the Election Law, and it covers not only first enrollment but definite provisions for extending the length of time for registration from one day to two. The third Friday and Saturday in May are set as definite enrollment dates for women voters in 1918. This is early enough to make it possible for women to vote not only at the general election primaries but at the primaries, if any, before special elections as well. This is one advantage it has over Senator Fowler's Bill. The rest of the bill, which covers many pages, provides for the details in regard to form of enrollment, registering of qualifications, etc., not covered in Senator Fowler's Bill.

THE only important practical problem the New York Woman Suffrage Party bill does not attempt to cover is that of redistricting or making other provisions so that polling places shall accommodate the large increase in the number of voters. The newspapers report that Senator Walters is planning to introduce a bill on this subject. Meanwhile, for guidance, let us turn to Illinois which is the equal suffrage state most like New York. Throughout the state no redistricting was necessary, according to the Secretary of State, the old voting accommodations being adequate for both sexes. In the City of Chicago the number of precincts—called in New York City election districts—were raised from 1565 to 2203, an increase of 638 or 40%. This was done without new legislation, to carry out an already existing provision of the law that 300 should be, roughly speaking, the maximum number of votes taken care of by a precinct. In 1917, however, after four years' experience of woman suffrage, including the heavy vote at a presidential election, the law was amended giving 400 as the desirable number but permitting even as many as 600 to vote at one polling place. In other words, instead of expensive redistricting with 632 extra polling places, it was found that the old polling places had facilities for caring for more, at a pinch for even double the number of voters, with but trifling added expense. This was possible because most women voted during the middle of the day instead of at the early and late rush hours when the men were voting heavily. Another reason, according to Judge Scully, head of the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners, was that the women judges and clerks of election, from about 750 at first to about 2000 scattered throughout the city, *were so much more efficient than the all-men group.*

In other words, the only legislation needed to meet the practical problems raised by doubling the number of voters is, if we may judge by the experience of Chicago, a law to allow more voters to an election district and a further change in the New York law making it possible for women to serve as clerks and judges of electors.

New York's First Woman Voter

MRS FLORENCE H. CHAUNCEY, wife of Rev. Fred O. Chauncey, pastor of the Methodist Church, is the first woman in New York state to exercise her voting privileges. The three villages of Lisle, Center Lisle and Killiwog, in Broome County, had a special excise election on January 5th. Ten minutes after the polls opened Mrs. Chauncey appeared with her husband, both of them having been on hand and waiting for the polls to open since before six in the morning.

It was bitterly cold in the village hall where the elections were held. It was also pitch dark, but little difficulties like that did not trouble the sturdy women voters of Lisle; and there were 244 of them who followed Mrs. Chauncey's lead. An eye witness writes from Lisle, saying: "The women were at the polls early, behaved with perfect decorum, and acted as though they were 'to the manner born.' I was present and saw the first woman vote."

THE letter gives in detail the facts of a certain hotelkeeper's challenging the women's right to vote without registration. But as they had been provided with an opinion from Attorney-General Lewis that women could vote at any election after January 1, they voted away as blithely as you please. "The election board refused to recognize the challenges, but the hotel man stayed by and challenged all the women voters for the first two hours. Then he subsided. The women bore the annoyance of this petty persecution bravely. This Lisle case demonstrates that New York women are the equals of men at the ballot box and that they will conduct themselves with equal dispatch and self control."

As the Syracuse *Post-Standard* reported: "A stranger entering the village hall during any period of the day would have said that either there was a convention of some woman's

(*Continued on next page*)

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue Commencing Monday, January 21st *34th Street*

Special Sale

WOMEN'S SPRING BLOUSES

White or Flesh Color Georgette Crepe Blouses with deep pointed collar; trimmed with dainty lace medallions and insertion; front of Blouse prettily tucked.

$2.95

Attractive Blouses of White or Flesh Color Crepe de Chine; front trimmed with eyelet embroidery.

$2.95

Stylish Crepe de Chine Blouses in White, Flesh Color or Bisque; graceful jabot in shawl effect; trimmed throughout with hem stitching. **$3.95**

Crepe de Chine Blouses in White, Flesh Color or Bisque; front trimmed with hand embroidered dots and drawn work. **$3.95**

Smart Blouses of Crepe de Chine in White, Flesh Color or Bisque; square neck model; trimmed with fine tucking, also dainty pearl buttons and loops.

$5.00

Georgette Crepe Blouses in White or Flesh Color; back and front of Blouses trimmed with fine tucks in cross-bar effect; deep roll collar of satin. **$5.00**

New York's First Woman Voter

(*Continued from opposite page*)

organization or a village woman's society meeting in progress, but he would have had to look twice to realize that it was an election. 'The men didn't seem to care to smoke or at least they didn't smoke. Neither did they 'haw-haw' or hurl greetings with reckless abandon usually the rule at the polls. For once women's sway was without enforcement or persuasion.

"WOMEN anywhere from sixty to eighty were prominent among the citizens. There was Mrs. D. B. Wilcox of 'Peppermint Alley,' which sounds like a joke, but is a real thoroughfare in Lisle. 'You can't vote unless you be twenty-one,' said one of the men, who is sixty, to Mrs. Wilcox. 'Well,' returned the more than eighty-year-old voter, 'If we'd had the right to vote I could have voted before you were born.'

"Just before the polls were closed Mrs. Chauncey made a statement expressing her pleasure at the result. It is as follows:

"'We as representative women of the town of Lisle are willing and eager to express our satisfaction in being the first of our sex to cast the ballot in New York state.'"

Lansdowne Opposed

The Marquis of Lansdowne was one of the small minority who voted against woman suffrage in the British House of Lords the other day. Let us see, did not somebody say that every prominent person who favored making peace was a suffragist. A. S. B.

Woman Citizen a Film Star

THE *Woman Citizen* made its bow to a new audience during the week just ended. It became a movie star all on its own, and in a Broadway theatre at that.

The occasion was Woman's Victory Week at the Broadway Theatre, to celebrate the passage of the National Suffrage Amendment in the House of Representatives, and also the victory in the English House of Lords. And the hostess was Miss Katherine Russell Bleecker, the new woman manager, who opened all her doors to the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the City and State Woman Suffrage Party.

Each night just before the big feature was put on a suffrage speaker gave a ten-minute speech.

On Monday night Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Congressional chairman for New York State, who has just returned from Washington, spoke about the national victory, and on Tuesday night Miss Louise Connolly, Educational Expert in the Library and Museum of Newark, New Jersey, told what the victory in the House of Lords signified to the cause of democracy all over the world.

But the *Woman Citizen* was the real film star, for it was the only one that got in the spot light and on the screen. It had a little act all its own—a motion picture. First it came on dressed up in one of its prettiest covers. Then the leaves were turned and its contents shown. Then it made its last little bow. It served as a symbol of the world-wide advance of women into citizenship.

Honor Where Honor Is Due

IF you happened to meet a demurely blonde little woman very much at home in the corridors of the House office building during the last few days before the House vote, that was Maud Wood Park.

If you happened to hear a crisp, alert voice saying before the House Suffrage Committee, "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee, I take pleasure in introducing——," that was Maud Wood Park's voice.

If you happened to be at the night meetings of the Congressional Committee at 1626 Rhode Island avenue, and got the effect of the steady, plodding insistence of a white-faced woman in the chair, quizzing the lobbyists on the day's work, giving out assignments for the next day's work, reporting, checking up, advising, that was Maud Wood Park's insistence.

If you happened to be at the rebuttal proceedings before the House Suffrage Committee on Monday, January 7th, and heard the quick, ready wit with which the banalities of the antis were met and countered, that was Maud Wood Park doing the countering.

If you happened, while the House vote was polled, to cast your eyes across at the Speaker's Bench and saw a cool, calm woman quietly checking up on the roll call, that was Maud Wood Park following the last vote to the end.

Appointed as Congressional Chairman of the National American Woman Suffrage Association on January 4th, 1917, the past year's intensive campaign for the Amendment has been under her leadership.

(*Continued on page* 156)

The Story of January Tenth

(*Continued from page* 149)

"AYE—no—aye—no—aye—no, no—aye, aye, aye, aye—no—aye, aye, aye—no" it sounded like the frog climbing two feet up the well wall and slipping back one.

The wise ones knew when the frog was out of the well. "We are over the top, we are over!" was the ecstatic whisper in the galleries.

Then the result was announced, 274 ayes and 136 nays. That is to say the House had voted two to one for the amendment with two to spare—though the two couldn't have been spared to the opposition. Down on the floor the opposition was going about, man by man, holding up one finger. That meant, "They have won with just a vote to spare. Let's fight." They called for a recapitulation and the Clerk recapitulated; that is, read the roll. The opposition circulated about, trying to find some wobbly ones who would give in and change their votes. But this time everybody knew that Speaker Clark was standing ready to cast his vote for the amendment if there was a tie and his vote was needed. It was not needed. There weren't any wobbly ones. Every man stood to his guns. The amendment was won and won for good and all so far as the lower House of the 65th Congress was concerned.

AS the women went down the historic corridors, somebody said "glory halleluia!" Instantly the song broke forth in a sort of smother of music, the women trying in vain to hold their voices down to the decorum of those august halls. Then the sprightly Southern women, remembering Arkansas, remembering Kentucky's seven ayes, and Maryland's two, remembering Mr. Weaver of North Carolina, remembering Mr. Slemp of Virginia, remembering Tennessee's five ayes, remembering Texas's six, and Florida's two, began on Dixie. They were justified. Forty-five Southerners had put an "act of right and justice" above what Mrs. Guilford Dudley aptly calls "the state rights ha'nt" of the South.

The Women in Command

MRS. CATT went down to Washington ten days in advance of the date set for the vote and personally directed the last stages of the campaign.

Dr. Shaw was a potent factor in the success of the hearings before the suffrage committee.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, who has kept ward and watch over the Washington situation for months, crowned her labors with an indefatigable activity during the last few days, days that literally left no stone unturned whose turning could mean the advancement of the amendment.

Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, who might be called a sort of resident director in Washington, because of her long-time acquaintance with Washington's way and Washington's people, brought the strength of her great fertility of resource into full play during the last few days. She it was who was the main reliance in the securing of appointments with high officials, and arranging for conferences.

Among the Southern women who had charge of the case in connection with Southern representatives, were Mrs. Samuel C. Henning of Louisville, Mrs. Guilford Dudley of Nashville, Mrs. Whiteside of Louisville, and Mrs. Elizabeth Herndon Potter of Tyler, Texas.

Headed by Miss Hay, New York women were on deck in numbers. Mrs. Travis Whitney of Brooklyn, was a tireless worker and able converter. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, acting chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, made Washington her headquarters for yeoman service during the last few days. Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, the State Party's treasurer, was there, and so was Mrs. Margaret Chandler Aldrich.

Miss Rose Young, national press chairman, went down early and took personal supervision of the press work.

Mrs. Glendower Evans of Massachusetts, was there, Mrs. J. O. Miller came over from Philadelphia. Miss Ruth White of Missouri, Miss Harriet Bain of Wisconsin, Miss Mabel Willard of Massachusetts, Mrs. Everett Colby of New Jersey, and Mrs. Edwin C. Smith of Rhode Island, were all in the group on the ground as suffrage went over the top.

The New Chivalry

ALL the inherent drama of the situation found expression when Representative Mann, pale and weak from a long siege at Johns Hopkins Hospital, entered the House, and walked feebly to his seat. Everybody had known that Representative Mann had been long and seriously ill. Everybody had known that he stood pledged to the Amendment. Would he come? Could he come? The friends of suffrage had not dared hope it. About the nicest thing the Speaker ever did for suffrage, among the many nice things credited to the Speaker, was to let joy be unconfined over Mr. Mann's appearance.

On the Democratic side of the House sat Representative Thetus W. Sims, of Tennessee, nursing a broken shoulder bone and a badly fractured arm. Only two days before the day set for the vote he had slipped on the ice and smashed his bones in three places. While still suffering so profoundly from shock that his injuries could not be X-rayed, he announced that he was going to the House on January 10th to cast his vote for the Amendment. "You can't," the doctor told him. "That's too bad," said the Congressman, "because I am going." He was there—in too much pain to stay in his seat long at a time, but very much there when his name was called.

THEN there was Representative Henry A. Barnhart, of Indiana, perhaps sickest of all the sick men, brought by taxi from Providence Hospital, carried to the floor just in time to vote and carried right out again and back to his hospital bed.

Representative Crosser, of Ohio, was another man who got to the floor at severe risk to his health.

It was Representative Johnson, of Washington, who beat time in his race across country and met the calling of his name with a ringing aye.

Then there were the men who prefer to be nameless into whose families death had already stolen or stood ominously at the family threshold. All there with all private grief crowded back in order to measure up to democracy's demand upon them.

President Wilson's Advice

AFTER conferring with President Wilson in the late afternoon of January 9th, a delegation of leading Democrats who had waited on him issued the following statement:

"The committee found that the President had not felt at liberty to volunteer his advice to members of Congress in this important matter, but when we sought his advice he very frankly and earnestly advised us to vote for the Amendment AS AN ACT OF RIGHT AND JUSTICE TO THE WOMEN OF THE COUNTRY AND OF THE WORLD."

Upon hearing of the President's statement, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, said:

"We are thrilled by the President's statement to the delegation of Representatives who waited on him seeking his advice about the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Most of all do we appreciate his setting forth that the passage of the Amendment is an act of right and justice at this time to the women of this country and of the world. The President's statement is the most important he has yet made on the suffrage question, and coming when it does ranks as a war utterance with the statement of Premier Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith, and the Premier of Canada on this same subject."

THE President's advice to his visitors recalled Mrs. Catt's advice before the House Suffrage Committee when she urged that those Representatives who wanted to know what the President really thought about the Federal Amendment should wait on him. "Don't take our word for it" said Mrs. Catt, "don't take the word of our opponents. Go and ask him."

Following up Mrs. Catt's suggestion the National American Woman Suffrage Association insured that those who wanted to know how the President stood on the subject should "go and ask him," with the result chronicled above.

Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, of Washington, one of the vice-presidents of the National, who took the initiative in getting the delegations to the President, says: "I have always maintained that the President could be relied on to help us with the Amendment when the time came, and you see he did."

The Representatives who called upon the President were: Taylor, of Colorado; Hayden, of Arizona; Barkley and Cantrill, of Kentucky; Brumbaugh, of Ohio; Linthicum, of Maryland; Gregg and Jones, of Texas.

Honor Where Honor Is Due

(*Continued from page* 155)

Before Mrs. Park took her present position she was a well-known lecturer on questions concerning the Far East.

More than any other person, she was responsible for the growth of suffrage among college women. She is herself a magna cum laude graduate of Radcliffe, '98, and a native Bostonian. While in college she represented Radcliffe in a debate, which a joint Harvard and Radcliffe team won from Boston University. Her interest in equal suffrage also goes back to college days.

Supplementing Mrs. Catt's leadership, Maud Wood Park's work was of tremendous avail in the National American Woman Suffrage Association's great victory of January 10th.

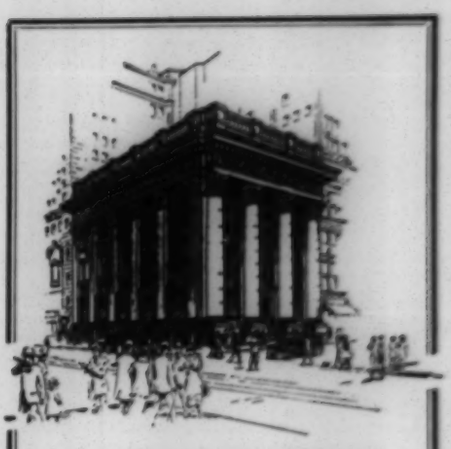
How the House Voted

(*Continued from page 153*)

Aye:	*Nay:*
New Mexico	
Aye:	*Nay:*
Walton	None
New York	
Aye:	*Aye:*
Caldwell	Rowe
Carew	Sanford
Chandler (speech)	Siegel
Dale	Smith, C. B.
Dempsey	Smith, T. F.
Dooling	Snell
Fairchild, B. L.	Snyder
Flynn	Sullivan
Francis	Swift
Hamilton	Waldow
Haskell	Ward
Hicks	*Nay:*
Husted	Gould
London	Riordan
Lunn (speech)	Sanders
Magee	*Paired for:*
Maher	LaGuardia
Mott	Fairchild, G. W.
Oliver	*Paired against:*
Parker	Dunn
Platt	Four vacancies
Pratt	
North Carolina	
Aye:	*Nay:*
Weaver	Robinson
Nay:	Stedman
Doughton	Small (speech)
Goodwin	Webb
Kitchin	*Not voting:*
Pou	Hood
North Dakota	
Aye:	*Nay:*
Baer	None
Norton (speech)	
Young	
Ohio	
Aye:	*Nay:*
Brumbaugh	Kearns (speech)
Cooper	Key
Crosser	Longworth
Emerson	Overmeyer
Fess (speech)	Snook
Hollingsworth	Switzer
McCulloch	Welty
Sherwood	White
Nay:	Gordon (speech)
Ashbrook	*Not voting:*
Claypool	Heintz
Gard (speech for amendment 7-year limit)	One vacancy
Oklahoma	
Aye:	*Aye:*
Carter	McKeown
Chandler	Morgan
Ferris (speech)	Thompson
Hastings	*Nay:*
McClintic	None
Oregon	
Aye:	*Nay:*
Hawley	None
McArthur	
Sinnott	
Pennsylvania	
Aye:	*Aye:*
Beshlin	Strong
Brodbeck	Temple
Butler	Templeton
Campbell	Vare
Clark	*Nay:*
Costello	Crago
Darrow	Dewalt
Edmonds	Focht
Farr	Garland
Griest	Heaton
Kelly (speech)	Kreider
Kiess	Lesher
McFadden	McLaughlin
Porter	Moore (speech)
Robbins	Morin
Rose	Steele
Rowland	Watson
Scott	*Not voting:*
Sterling	Graham
Rhode Island	
Aye:	*Nay:*
Kennedy	None
O'Shaunessy	
Stiness	
South Carolina	
Aye:	*Nay:*
None	Nicholls
Nay:	Ragsdale
Byrnes	Stevenson (speech)
Dominick	Whaley
Lever	
South Dakota	
Aye:	*Nay:*
Dillon	None
Gandy	*Paired for:*
	Johnson
Tennessee	
Aye:	*Nay:*
Austin (speech)	Garrett
Byrnes	Houston
Fisher	Hull
Sells	Moon (speech)
Simms	*Paired against:*
	Padgett
Texas	
Aye:	*Nay:*
Blanton	Eagle
Connally	Garner
Garrett	Hardy
Gregg	McLemore
Jones	Mansfield (speech)
Sumners	Rayburn
Nay:	Slayden (speech)
Black	Wilson
Buchanan	Young
Dies	
Utah	
Aye:	*Nay:*
Mays (speech)	None
Welling	
Vermont	
Aye:	*Nay:*
Dale	Greene
Virginia	
Aye:	*Nay:*
Slemp	Jones
Nay:	Montague
Carlin	Saunders (speech)
Flood	Watson
Glass	*Paired against:*
Harrison	Holland
Washington	
Aye:	*Nay:*
Dill (speech)	None
Hadley	*Paired for:*
Johnson	Miller
LaFollette	
West Virginia	
Aye:	*Nay:*
Bowers	None
Littlepage	*Paired for:*
Neely	Reed
Woodyard	*Paired against:*
	Cooper
Wisconsin	
Aye:	*Nay:*
Browne	Nelson
Classon	Stafford (speech)
Cooper	Voigt
Davidson	*Not voting:*
Esch	Cary
Frear	
Lenroot (speech)	
Wyoming	
Aye:	*Nay:*
Mondell (speech)	None

The Speaker, who represents the 9th District of Missouri, does not vote except in case of tie.

The members paired favorably were by states as follows: California, 1; Illinois, 1; South Dakota, 1; New York, 2; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 1. Paired against: New York, 1; Tennessee, 1; Virginia, 1. Not voting and not paired, 7. Vacancies, 7. (The total membership of House is 435.)



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When the Woman Lawyer Votes

(*Continued from page 151*)

forms of tutelage that seldom come to men lawyers.

For three years she was a teacher of the mentally defective, and later served as factory inspector in the State Department of Labor. Her self-direction indicates that what suffragists claim for the admission of woman as co-workers with man in civic affairs, is likely to prove true in New York as well as in older suffrage states. That is the more essentially human factor which woman puts into the making and interpreting of laws.

May You and Your State Win!

THE Woman Citizen is in the heart of its drive for 100,000 subscribers in 1918.

At the Washington Convention thirteen state associations pledged 100 new subscribers apiece. One county association—that was the Equal Suffrage League of Wayne County, Michigan—likewise pledged 100 new subscribers. Two state associations raised their own pledges to 200—they were the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association and the Louisiana Woman Suffrage Party. Twenty-six state associations have pledged nothing, but we believe that they will as soon as they realize the advantages of getting into the race.

A race it is to be, with rewards for the winners. The *Woman Citizen* sets forth below the schedule of premiums upon which it has decided for the exhilaration of the contestants:

FIRST PREMIUM—CASH, $50

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

SECOND PREMIUM—CASH, $25

To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help swell the state's total.

THIRD PREMIUM—CASH, $25

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the Woman Citizen.

FOURTH PREMIUM—CASH $25

To the Co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the Woman Citizen. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

.....

PLEDGE CARD

I wish to become a Co-operating Subscriber to the Woman Citizen and I hereby pledge myself to help in the drive for 100,000 NEW subscriptions. I agree to secure ten (10) NEW subscriptions to the magazine for which I will pay $1.00 each.

Kindly send me subscription blanks and copies of the Woman Citizen for use in the work.

Remarks:

Name .....

Street .....

City..... State.....

The Great Spring Drive

THINGS are beginning to hum in the Woman Citizen's headquarters! Preparations are on for the Great Spring Drive and no rest is scheduled for either the home office or the expeditionaries until our objective, 100,000 *new* subscribers has been attained.

Ammunition is being rushed through in the form of special subscription blanks for state and county chairmen and other literature for the bombardment and capture of the non-subscriber is in process of careful preparation.

Meanwhile reports from the field are encouraging. Ohio has adopted a plan for the formation of a dues-paying organization within the state association in which $1.00 of the dues paid goes automatically to the Woman Citizen. This is in addition to other plans for increasing the number of subscribers in the state.

The following state chairmen have been appointed:

New Jersey—Mrs. F. H. Colvin of East Orange.

New Hampshire—Mrs. Mary Post of Portsmouth.

Rhode Island—Mrs. Le Baron C. Colt of Bristol.

Kentucky—Mrs. Charles Firth of Covington.

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of Missouri, writes: "Just a word to acknowledge your letter and to say how ashamed I am that Missouri's subscription list to the *best woman's magazine published* is so low. We have a Board Meeting in Kansas City next week, and one of the subjects to be discussed is to be how we can increase the circulation of the magazine in our state."

In next week's column we will tell you about Dr. Jones of Iowa.

When the Federal Amendment has gone through there will be big work ahead for every state.

Do you know that the suffrage sense of a state or a county or a town is directly commensurate with the number of its Woman Citizen *subscribers?*

Are you canvassing your state for new subscribers?

Have you personally added at least one name to our subscription list?

Help your state and county to win the Woman Citizen's *1918 Premium! Begin to-day!*

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Woman, the War, and After

Woman's Opportunity as Citizen

The Armenian Woman in War

***By* Bertha S. Papazian**

"One of the most brilliant orators who has been brought before the public in the Suffrage Cause." Press Department.
—*New York State Suffrage Party.*

"Few speakers have had her training and experience. To these technical advantages still less common is it to find joined her liberal culture and progressive mind. The more there are of such voices, the better it will be for the public."—*Mary Gray Peck, Chairman Speakers' Bureau (1915.)*

"Reports without exception enthusiastic and favorable."—*Violet Morawetz, Chairman Speakers' Bureau (1917.)*

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What the World Never Forgets

"When the name of Lincoln is mentioned to-day the first thought that enters the mind of the world is that he was the emancipator of the slaves. In future generations when the name of Wilson is mentioned the thought of the world will be that the women of the United States were enfranchised during his Administration and largely through his assistance. People forget wars and the incidents of wars, but they never forget a great forward step in human freedom."—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

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Tea Napkins—13 inches square, $6.75, 7.00, 7.50 per dozen.

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Scarfs, Tray Cloths, Tea Cloths, etc.

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THESE words have been regarded as a truism for nearly two thousand years. But suffragists have done so many things to truisms. For instance, Woman's Place, you may remember, was once in the Home—and nowhere outside it.

Suffragists have their own prophet in their own country to-day. We believe that they will not wait for the outsider to honor the WOMAN CITIZEN.

The suffrage organizations of thirteen states are pledged to play a vigorous part in the WOMAN CITIZEN'S drive for 100,000 new subscribers in 1918. Is your state among them? Are you helping in your own town? Will you pledge yourself to send us ten new names and thus become a cooperating subscriber?

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For details see our circulation column in this week's issue

OUR SLOGAN

One Hundred Thousand New Subscribers in 1918